

Nakhon Sawan

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Khao No-Khao Kaeo

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Sawan Park

Nakhon Sawan

Nakhon Sawan has existed since before the Sukhothai era. The name of this city appears in Sukhothai's stone inscription and it was called "Phra Bang city" which was an important frontier city for the wars. It later changed to Chon Tawan city and finally to Nakhon Sawan, but normally it was called "Pak Nam Pho city". Historically, there is some archaeological evidence that indicated that Nakhon Sawan used to be an agricultural city since the beginning of the historical era, as a center of transportation and a location for Chinese traders.

Nakhon Sawan is located between the Central and Northern regions. The province, therefore, serves as a 'gateway to the Northern region,' as well as an important transportation center of the lower Northern region. It is also a place where four main rivers; namely Ping, Wang, Yom, and Nan, converge. The convergence has become an origin of the country's great river, the Chao Phraya River. Furthermore, Thailand's largest freshwater lake or Bueng Boraphet is located here. Bueng Boraphet is abundant with species of plants and birds, and it provides a habitat for a hundred species of fish, for being a rich source of food. The province covers an area of around 9,597 square kilometers.

ADMINISTRATION

Nakhon Sawan is administratively divided into 15 districts; namely, Amphoe Mueang Nakhon Sawan, Amphoe Krok Phra, Amphoe Kao Liao, Amphoe Phayuha Khiri, Amphoe Chum Saeng, Amphoe Lat Yao, Amphoe Banphot Phisai, Amphoe Tha Tako, Amphoe Takhli, Amphoe Nong Bua, Amphoe Tak Fa, Amphoe Chum Ta Bong, Amphoe Mae Poen, Amphoe Phaisali and Amphoe Mae Wong.

BOUNDARIES

- North : borders Kamphaeng Phet and Phichit.
- East : borders Lop Buri and Phetchabun.
- South : borders Chai Nat, Lop Buri, Sing Buri, and Uthai Thani.
- West : borders Tak.

HOW TO GET THERE

By car: From Bangkok, take Highway 1 and switch to Highway 32, past Ayutthaya, Ang Thong, Sing Buri, Chai Nat, and Uthai Thani, to reach Nakhon Sawan, a total distance of around 240 kilometers.

By bus: The Transport Company Limited has a daily bus service from Bangkok to Nakhon Sawan departing from the Northern Bus Terminal (Chatuchak) on Kamphengphet2 Road. The travel time is around 3 hours. For more information, contact the Northern Bus Terminal on Kamphaeng Phet 2 Road Tel: 1490 www.transport.co.th. Private bus service operators are Wiriya Tour Company, Tel. 0 2936 2827 and Tha Won Farm Company, Tel. 0 2936 2945, Than Chit Company Tel. 0 2936 3210.

By train: There is a daily train service from the Bangkok Railway Station (Hua Lamphong). For more information, contact the Travel Service Unit Tel. 1690, 0 2220 4444 or www.railway.co.th. and the Nakhon Sawan Railway Station Tel. 0 5625 5544.

To travel to other districts in Nakhon Sawan, a bus service is available at the Nakhon Sawan Provincial Bus Terminal in front of Phiman Hotel, Tel. 0 5622 2169.

Local Transportation

Tourists can use multiple ways of transportation according to the suitability.

- City minibuses: the local minibuses or Song Thaeo service the city of Nakhon Sawan with several routes. For example, white and orange minibuses for the Nakhon Sawan Rajabhat University line, yellow minibuses for the Nakhon Sawan Bus Terminal line, and green minibuses for the Chiraprawat Camp line. The service charge is 8 Baht for all lines and distances. Tourists can hire a minibus and the charter rate depends on the distance and negotiation.
- Motorcycle services: motorcycles offer a widespread service in the city of Nakhon Sawan; such as the Bus Terminal area, Chao Phraya Riverside market, etc. The service charge depends on the distance.

Distances from Amphoe Mueang Nakhon Sawan to Other Districts

Amphoe Krok Phra	16 kilometer
Amphoe Kao Liao	22 kilometer
Amphoe Phayuha Khiri	28 kilometer
Amphoe Chum Saeng	39 kilometer
Amphoe Lat Yao	40 kilometer
Amphoe Banphot Phisai	45 kilometer
Amphoe Tha Tako	48 kilometer
Amphoe Takhli	68 kilometer
Amphoe Nong Bua	70 kilometer
Amphoe Tak Fa	71 kilometer
Amphoe Chum Ta Bong	73 kilometer
Amphoe Mae Poen	75 kilometer
Amphoe Phaisali	76 kilometer
Amphoe Mae Wong	90 kilometer

Distances from Nakhon Sawan to Nearby Provinces

Uthaitхани	50 kilometer
Chainat	64 kilometer
Singburi	101 kilometer
Phichit	113 kilometer
Kamphaeng Phet	117 kilometer
Lopburi	130 kilometer
Phetchabun	184 kilometer
Tak	185 kilometer

ATTRACTIONS

Amphoe Mueang Nakhon Sawan

Nakhon Sawan Tower (หอชมเมืองนครสวรรค์)

is situated on the top of Khao Khiri Wong, Wat Khiri Wong. It is a tower 32 metres in height. Inside the tower consists of many facilities. The first floor is an area for public relations of



Nakhon Sawan Tower

tourism of Nakhon Sawan. The second and third floors are divided into 2 parts: the inside area for food and beverage and outside deck for night activities and telescope for visitors who are interested in astronomy. On the 10th floor is an area for a view of Nakhon Sawan with binoculars for a clearer view. Open daily for visitors (Mon.-Fri. 10.00 a.m.-04.30 p.m. / Sat.-Sun and national holidays 10.00 a.m.-07.00 p.m.). The entrance fee is 20 Baht for adults and 10 Baht for children.

Bueng Boraphet (บึงบอระเพ็ด)

or Boraphet Marsh. It is the largest freshwater lake of Thailand, with a total area of around 132,737 rai covering three districts; namely, Mueang Nakhon Sawan, Tha Tako, and Chum Saeng. In the past, it was called the 'northern sea' or the 'great lake' because there was an abundance of animals and aquatic plants. According to a survey, 148 species of animals and 44 species of plants were found. Rare species ever found here were white-eyed river-martin and Siamese tiger fish. During November to March, a great number of grebes usually migrate to this lake. Local birds are purple swampphen, pheasant-winged Jacana, and Asian openbill which will lay eggs from July to March. Some part of the lake has been declared a non-hunting area. The lake is under the supervision of the Wildlife Conservation Office. It also serves as a breeding ground of fish, with the Bueng Boraphet Freshwater Fishery Development Station established by the Fishery Department. The interesting point is Bueng Boraphet Freshwater Aquarium built to celebrate the Auspicious Occasion of His Majesty the King's 80th Birthday, the only one



Bueng Boraphet

rice barge shaped building in Thailand that is 37 meters in width and 49 meters in length. There is a 24-meters-long tunnel with over 100 species of fresh-water fish and several species of sea fish. There is also a fish pool called "Touch Pool" for getting close to Brownbanded Bamboo Sharks and Sea Urchins. Open daily from 10.00 a.m.-06.00 p.m. Visitors can see a feeding show from Mon.-Fri. at 03.00 p.m., and Sat.-Sun. at 11.00 a.m. and 03.00 p.m. Furthermore, there is a crocodile show, monkey show, sightseeing boats, birdwatching in which visitors can hire a boat at Bueng Boraphet Pier. There are fake beaches, banana boats, jet skis, OTOP center, bungalows, and tent services. For more information, please contact the



Bueng Boraphet Freshwater Aquarium built

Bueng Boraphet Non-hunting Area or Bueng Boraphet Wildlife Conservation Development and Extension Center, which is the birdwatching club of Nakhon Sawan. Tel. 0 5630 0040. Open daily from 08.30 a.m. to 04.30 p.m. or Bueng Boraphet Tourist Service Center. Tel. 0 5627 4524 www.buengboraphet.com.

To get there: From the town of Nakhon Sawan, there are several routes to reach Bueng Boraphet:-

By boat From the riverine municipal market of the Municipality of Mueang Nakhon Sawan, take a boat upstream for around 6 kilometer to Khlong Nong Duk which is the entrance canal to Bueng Boraphet. Then, go along under the rail bridge to reach the lake.

By car It is accessible from two directions:-

1. From the north of the lake. From the town of Nakhon Sawan, follow Highway 225 (Nakhon Sawan-Chum Saeng) for around 9 kilometers. Turn right for another 2 kilometers toward the Bueng Boraphet Freshwater Fishery Development Station (สถานีพัฒนาประมงน้ำจืด บึงบอระเพ็ด). Here, there is the Freshwater Fishery Research and Development Center (ศูนย์วิจัยและพัฒนาประมงน้ำจืด) with aquariums of various species of fish; such as, Siamese giant carp, white-edge freshwater whip ray, giant seaperch, black ear catfish, Jullien's golden-price carp, etc. It is open from 08.30 a.m.-04.30 p.m. every day except Wednesday Tel. 0 5623 0183. Furthermore, there is a breeding pond of crocodiles and a long-tailed boat service. A boat can accommodate 10 persons and costs



Wat Chom Khiri Nak Phrot

500 Baht. The boat cruises along the lake to Ko Lat. The return trip takes about one hour. The boat service is available from 09.00 a.m.-05.00 p.m. A morning cruise from 08.00 a.m.-09.00 a.m. has a good chance to see birds. For more information, contact the Bueng Boraphet Freshwater Fishery Development Station Tel: 0 5627 4501-3.

2. From the south of the lake. From the town of Nakhon Sawan, take Highway 3001 (Nakhon Sawan-Tha Tako) for around 20 kilometer and turn left to follow a direction sign for another 4 kilometer to reach the Waterfowl Park (อุทยานนกน้ำ) or Bueng Boraphet Wildlife Sanctuary (เขตรักษาพันธุ์สัตว์ป่าบึงบอระเพ็ด). Here, nature trails are provided. A recreational park lies in the area of the wildlife sanctuary office. Many

birds can be seen

Wat Chom Khiri Nak Phrot or Wat Khao (วัดจอมคีรีนาคพรต หรือวัดเขา)

is located on top of Buat Nak Mountain, between the Dechatiwong Bridge and the Chiraprawat Camp. According to legend, following the second destruction of the Ayuttaya Kingdom, the Burmese army built this temple to show their respect for Buddhism. Interesting things of the temple are the Lord Buddha's footprint and the Ubosot (ordination hall) called by villagers as 'Bot Thewada Sang' (literally meaning the ordination hall built by a deity). In the twelfth lunar month of every year, a 'Wat Khao' (mountain temple) fair is held to pay homage to and cover the footprint with gold leaf. Apart



Sawan Park

from celebrations like those at temple fairs in general, a long boat race is also held here. A nice distant view of the Dechatiwong Bridge, Chao Phraya River, and Kop Mountain can be seen from on top of Buat Nak Mountain.

To get there: Take Highway 32 (Asian Highway) and turn left before the Dechatiwong Bridge toward the temple, around 1 kilometer from the town of Nakhon Sawan.

Sawan Park (อุทยานสวรรค์)

It is a large public park in the Municipality of Mueang Nakhon Sawan, and popular among visitors for recreation. The park covers an area of 314 rais, near the Chiang Mai-Phitsanulok junction on the Asian Highway. Initially, it was a gigantic swamp called 'Nong Sombun.' The

park is surrounded by a two-layered ring road. In the center of the park lies a 4-rai island with small gardens, grassland, fountains, an open-air stage, and waterfalls. Along the bank opposite the island, a health park is provided. At the front, the park is beautifully designed. Bathrooms and dressing rooms are available.

Chaopho Thepharak-Chaomae Thapthim Shrine (ศาลเจ้าพ่อเทพารักษ์-เจ้าแม่ทับทิม)

is located in the Pak Nam Pho Community on the right bank of the Chao Phraya River. The shrine is a place of worship and a spiritual center of the villagers, as well as travellers along the river. The origin of the Chao Phraya River can be seen clearly from the front of the shrine. Open



Chaopho Thepharak-Chaomae Thapthim Shrine

daily from 08.00a.m.-05.00 p.m.

To get there: Take Highway 225 (Nakhon Sawan-Chum Saeng), around 3 kilometers from town. The shrine is on the left. Alternatively, use a ferry service from a market in front of the embankment. A boat is available from 05.00 a.m.-07.00 p.m. For more information Tel. 0 5625 5807

The Origin of the Chao Phraya River

(ต้นแม่น้ำเจ้าพระยา)

Nakhon Sawan is known as the origin of the Chao Phraya River since the Ping River flows to merge with the Nan River at Tambon Pak Nam Pho in front of the embankment in town. At the convergence point, a difference of the two

ivers can be observed; the Nan River is reddish while the Ping River is greenish. The two rivers have become the main river of Thailand called 'Chao Phraya,' flowing through provinces in the Central region to reach Bangkok and flow into the Gulf of Thailand at Samut Prakan. The river flows for around 370 kilometers. The origin of the Chao Phraya River can be best seen from the front of the Chaopho Thepharak-Chaomae Thapthim Shrine.

For a boat ride to admire the scenery along the banks of the Chao Phraya River and pay homage to Luangpho To at Wat Pak Nam Pho (Wat Thong Thammachat Nuea), visitors can hire a boat from the Chao Phraya Pier.

Wat Kriangkrai Klang (วัดเกรียงไกรกลาง)

is located in Tambon Kriangkrai by the Nan River. The temple has a Sukhothai-styled bronze Buddha image in the posture of subduing Mara. An old Wihan (image hall) was built between 1857 and 1887. It is the only building which has not yet been renovated. Inside, a replica of the Lord Buddha's footprint is enshrined, and mural paintings depict the life story of the Lord Buddha or Jataka.

The principal Buddha image in the image hall is Luangpho Samrit, a Buddha image in the posture of subduing Mara, which has an interesting history. Back to the period of decline, the Sukhothai kingdom was threatened by wars. The Buddha image was put on a raft to float down the river. The raft capsized when



Wat Kriangkrai Klang



The Origin of the Chao Phraya River



Wat Si Sawan Sangkharam

it reached the mouth of the Kriangkrai River. The image was retrieved from the water and plastered with mortar to save it from the risk of war. Then, in 1604 (at the beginning of the Ayutthaya period) a temple was built by villagers on the place where the image had been enshrined, and the image was hidden inside a wall of the Ubosot (ordination hall). Hundreds of years passed and no one knew about the image. In 1968, repairs were done on the walls of the ordination hall and a plain mortar Buddha image was found. Later, the mortar surface broke and the inner bronze image was uncovered.

There is a flock of monkeys and a crocodile farm in front of the temple. The old Wihan is normally open at a specific time. However, it

can be opened by request from visitors.

To get there: Take Highway 225 (Nakhon Sawan-Chum Saeng) for around 10 kilometers and turn left to follow a direction sign for another 2 kilometers, a total distance of around 12 kilometers from town. Alternatively, hire a boat from the Chao Phraya Pier to cruise along the Nan River and disembark at the Wat Kriangkrai Klang Pier.

Wat Si Sawan Sangkharam or Wat Thue Nam (วัดศรีสวรรค์สังฆาราม หรือ วัดเถื่อน้ำ)

is located in Tambon Nakhon Sawan Ok, 4 kilometers from town on Phahon Yothin Road (Nakhon Sawan-Bangkok) toward the Chiraprawat Camp. It is a historical ancient temple where the ceremony for civil servants

to swear an oath of allegiance to the king took place in the past. The principal Buddha image in an old Ubosot (ordination hall) is over one hundred years old. In 1976, Their Majesties accompanied by their two royal children went to this temple to preside over the boundary-marking stone ceremony for a new ordination hall. Additionally, a pulpit believed to have been presented by King Rama V was also found here. A museum of ancient utensils lies in the Chedi in commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary (Golden Jubilee) of His Majesty's Accession to the Throne. This temple can be considered as one of the oldest temples, which is worth a historical study. For more information Tel. 0 5625 5444

To get there: Take Highway 32 (Asian Highway), and turn left toward the Chiraprawat Camp on Highway 3001 for around 2 kilometers. There are direction signs throughout the way, a total distance of around 5 kilometers from town.

Pavilion for King Rama V the Great in front of Wat Khuean Daeng (ศาลาที่ประทับ ร.๕ หน้าวัดเขื่อนแดง)

“Wat Khuean Daeng or Wat Si Suwan” was once the Nakhon Sawan Military Camp. When King Rama V the Great went privately to Nakhon Sawan on 29 August, 1906, the King stayed in this pavilion in order to judge the case according to the military court's consultation to execute Mr. Wim, a private who killed a sergeant. Because the case occurred during the King's visit and this man had committed a crime according to the regulations of the newly-established military camp, if mitigated, it might be an example for others to follow.

Wat Woranat Banphot or Khao Kop

(วัดวรนาถบรรพต หรือเขากบ)

It is an ancient temple of Nakhon Sawan on top of and along a hillside of Kop Mountain, around 185.5 meters above sea level. There are two ascending ways: by a flight of 439 steps or an asphalt road with twisted bends to reach the mountaintop where there are ancient objects such as the Lord Buddha's footprint and a Chedi built in the Sukhothai period containing the Lord Buddha's relics. Another large Chedi from the Sukhothai period is on the hillside. The Fine Arts Department inscribed the temple's history on the base of this Chedi. In 1966, it was promoted by the Religious Affairs Department and the Sangha Supreme Council to be a development model temple. Furthermore, a cast Buddha image called Luangpho Thong which is respected by the people of Nakhon Sawan is enshrined in a Wihan (image hall) near the large pagoda. For more information Tel. 0 5633 6429, 0 5633 6094 www.watkob.com It's open daily from 08.00 a.m-05.00 p.m.

To get there: Take Highway 32 (Asian Highway) and turn right to Highway 1 toward the Mueang Nakhon Sawan Municipality Office. Turn left before the Municipality to follow a road leading up to Kop Mountain. It is around 1 kilometer from town.

Wat Nakhon Sawan or Wat Hua Mueang

(วัดนครสวรรค์ หรือวัดหัวเมือง)

is located on Sawan Withi Road at the mouth of Soi 27 within the fence of Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University. Here, there are Buddha images of great forgiveness, featuring two ancient Buddha images turning their backs against each other



Wat Woranat Banphot



Wat Nakhon Sawan

at the back of the Ubosot (ordination hall) on Thap Sittichai Road. One image faces East and the other faces West. According to history, the two images were built by the Burmese as a memorial of their troops arrival at Nakhon Sawan. Turning a back in that posture may signify forgiveness and no further revenge. Inside the ordination hall, Luangpho Si Sawan, a Buddha image which has been worshipped by the people of Nakhon Sawan, is enshrined.

Cultural Hall of Nakhon Sawan

(หอวัฒนธรรมจังหวัดนครสวรรค์)

is located in the area of Nakhon Sawan Rajabhat University in Tambon Nakhon Sawan. It is a beautiful two-storey building in applied Thai architecture with three porches. It serves as a center of archaeological, cultural, and historical information of the province. There is an exhibition hall displaying cultural evolution and archaeological sites. Furthermore, art and cultural performances are presented in a theater with a capacity of 110 seats. This cultural hall was completed in June 1992. HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn presided over the opening ceremony of the hall on 17 August 1992. It is open daily from 09.00 a.m.-04.30 p.m. Admission is free. For more information, call Tel. 0 5621 9100-29 ext. 1135, 08 8227 2145.

Tham Bo Ya or Wat Thap Nimit Song Tham (ถ้ำบ่อยา หรือวัดเทพนิมิตทรงธรรม)

is located in Muban Hin Kon, Tambon Nong Krot, 30 kilometers from town. Stairs from the foot of the hill lead the way up to a cave. The cave is spacious and divided into three sections. A large principal Buddha image is enshrined in the first part. The second part is

deeper and leads to a dead end where a well of celestial water considered by villagers as a sacred medicine well lies. The third part has a path to exit from the cave. Electric lighting is provided throughout the cave.

To get there: Take Highway 1 from Nakhon Sawan to Kamphaeng Phet for 15 kilometers. Turn left at the T-junction to follow Highway 1072 (Nong Ben-Lat Yao) for around 1 kilometer. Turn left to follow a direction sign to Wat Tham Bo Ya on a dirt road for 7 kilometers.

Wat Khiri Wong (วัดคีรีวงศ์)

on Matuli and Daowadueng Roads, is opposite the Nakhon Sawan Vocational College. The area has both a mountain and plain (280 rais). The north, east and west are mountains. The entrance is at the south only, that seems like the Chinese belief of Feng Shui. Khao Yai is the former name but has now changed to Daowadueng. Wat Khiri Wong has attractions as follows:

- Ubosot: has paintings of the ten lives of the Buddha, biography of the Buddha, Buddha giving his first sermon and principal teaching.
- Phra Phuttha Chinnsasi: Stucco Buddha statue in the meditation posture with a measurement of approximately 10 meters across the lap. The statue has the mixed feature of Chiang Saen, Sukhothai and Rattanakosin styles; seated cross-legged in the so-called 'diamond throne' posture, head finial in a lotus bud shape, and short outer robe end over the left shoulder, which is Chiang Saen's Buddha statue style, the face, body and arms are the Sukhothai style, and the base is in the Rattanakosin style.

Prachulamanee Pagoda (พระจุฬามณีเจดีย์)

It was built on top of the base of an old pagoda that was built in the 14th century in the late Sukhothai era about 600 years ago. Somdet Phra Phutthachan (At Asako) Wat Mahathat, Bangkok, named this pagoda and suggested to build the pagoda on the top of the mountain. Inside the pagoda, on the 4th floor, there are 4 important reproduced Buddha statues: The Emerald Buddha (Phra Phuttha Maha Mani Rattana Patimakon), Phra Phuttha Chinnarat (reproduced), Phra Phuttha Sothon (reproduced) and Luangpho Wat Rai Khing bronze statue. Inside the pagoda's dome, there is a mural about the biography of the Buddha. Tel. 0 5622 2009, 0 5622 6199.

To get there: From Dechatiwong Bridge, take the Nakhon Sawan-Phitsanulok Road. At the intersection, turn right for 800 meters. The temple is on the left.

Pilaiporn Orchid Farm (สวนกล้วยไม้พิไลพร)

Mu 2, Ban Wang Yang, Tambon Takhian Luean. With an area of 20 rais, visitors can see the way of breeding and buy several orchid's breeds; such as, Cattleya, Vanda, Chang (Rhynchostylis gigantea) and Thai plants. Moreover, there are also several seasonal plants; such as, mangoes, bananas, santols, Chinese lemons, rose apples, guavas, papayas, plum mangoes, and marian plums. Tel. 08 1046 6960, 08 6932 6255 www.ppsorchids.com

To get there: Take the Nakhon Sawan-Krok Phra Road for 6 kilometers, then turn right at Wat Yang Temple for 2 kilometers. Then turn left and follow the sign for 5 kilometers. The farm is on the right, 17 kilometers. from the city.

Wat Ko Hong (วัดเกาะหงส์)

Tambon Takhian Luean, is an ancient temple of over 200 years, which is beside the Chao Phraya River. The villagers near the temple are Mons. They conserved traditional amusements; such as, Sa-ba (kind of traditional game), Luk Chuang (toy top), Mon Son Pha (A Tisket, A Tasket), including traditional festivities; such as, traditional boat races, gilding and paying respect to the Buddha image, and Songkran Festival. Moreover, the important architecture is the Wi-han (old chapel) with the feature of late Ayutthaya-early Rattanakosin art. In the temple, there are murals of a congregation of angels, drawn along the Ayutthaya painting style with royal painters' skills. Luangpu In (Phrakhu Nirot Thammaprayut)'s body was placed in the sermon hall. There is an ancient long-boat house and this temple is also popular for traditional curing by "Yiap Cha" or hot treading in which many people are interested.

To get there: Take the Nakhon Sawan-Krok Phra Road for 6 kilometers. The temple is on the left, 7 kilometers. from the city. There are community shops selling seasonal fruits along the way.

Ban Mon Pottery Gallery (ศูนย์แสดงเครื่องปั้นดินเผาบ้านมอญ)

Mu 1, Tambon Ban Kaeng. This is a pottery village of over 100 years. Open for seeing and buying products; such as, water jars, pots, decorative pottery for the garden and home, and souvenirs. Tel. 0 5636 2407 (Ban Kaeng Subdistrict Administration Organisation).



Khao Tham Phra

Amphoe Krok Phra

Khao Tham Phra (เขาน้ำพระ)

is located at Mu 8, Tambon Noen Sala. From the foot of a hill, a concrete staircase of around 100 steps leads the way up to the mouth of a cave. Stalactites and stalagmites can be seen with Buddha images in the cave. During the Songkran Festival, many villagers will bring flowers, joss sticks, and candles to pay homage to the images. A scenic view of Amphoe Krok Phra can be seen from the hilltop.

To get there: Take Highway 3005 (Nakhon Sawan-Amphoe Krok Phra) for 16 kilometers. Turn right to follow the Krok Phra-Thap Than route for 10 kilometers. Turn left to take a dirt road toward Tham Phra (Phra Cave) for 4 kilometers. From the town of Nakhon Sawan, it is a total distance of around 30 kilometers.



Wat Bang Mafo

Wat Bang Mafo (วัดบางมะฝ่อ)

It is an ancient temple built in the late Ayutthaya period. One interesting thing is the Ubosot (ordination hall). Its doors and windows feature entrance guardians. Inside, there are mural paintings depicting the Lord Buddha's incarnations or Jatakas. In a Wihan (image hall), pictures of the Lord Buddha's life were painted by artists in the past. Here, the principal

Buddha image in the posture of subduing Mara is unusually seen with an ecclesiastical fan. The Lord Buddha's footprint in the image hall is very beautiful. A temple fair is held on the ninth and tenth days of the waning moon in the eleventh lunar month of every year.

To get there: Take Highway 3005 (Nakhon Sawan-Krok Phra), around 3 kilometres from the Krok Phra District Office.



Wat Khao Din Tai

Plants and Flowers Route (เส้นทางสายไม้ดอกไม้ประดับ)

Nakhon Sawan-Krok Phra Road, Highway No. 3005. This road has plants and flowers' shops, from small to large, of several breeds. There are also decorative items for the garden along both sides of the road.

Amphoe Kao Liao

Wat Khao Din Tai (วัดเขาดินใต้) or **Wat Phra No Thoranin Klai Warin Khongkharam** (วัดพระหน่อวรรณไตร์ใกล้วารินคงคาราม)

Tambon Khao Din, Ping riverside, is an ancient temple built in the late Ayutthaya era over 200 years ago. There is an ubosot (ordination hall) on top of the mountain, opposite Wat Maha Phot Tai; like sibling temples. The ancient remains

that still exist comprise an ancient pagoda on the top of the mountain. It has been told that Somdet Phra Phutthachan To Phromrangs made a pilgrimage around here. For the surroundings, there are 2 stone mountains and a large marsh with a beautiful view behind it. Visitors can see Khao Luang in the distance. On the north mountain, there is an old Mondop-a square building housing a reproduced bronze footprint of the Buddha, inscribed with B.E. 2456 (A.D. 1913) on its side, given by Queen Sri Bajrindra of King Rama V the Great. The south mountain has an old pagoda and phra ubosot (ordination hall). The entry is the beautiful Naga stairs. There is a cave between 2 mountains believed to have been the habitat of the legendary Laplae people.



Mueang Boran Khok Mai Den

To get there: Take Highway No. 117 (Nakhon Sawan-Phitsanulok) for 2 kilometers, then go left to Ban Kaeng for 13 kilometers. The temple is on the right, 15 kilometers from Amphoe Mueang Nakhon Sawan.

Amphoe Phayuha Khiri

Mueang Boran Khok Mai Den (เมืองโบราณโคกไม้เดน)

is located in Tambon Tha Nam Oi. Traces of earth mound walls identify that this is an ancient city of the Sukhothai period. An over-1,000-year sculpture of the elephant 'Phaya Chatthan' was excavated here by officials of the Fine Arts Department. The word 'Mai Den' refers to the name of a tree. People of the old days called Ban Khok Mai Den 'Mueang Bon,' which was

built in the Dvaravati period (5th-10th century). The city of Mueang Bon was in the shape of an oval looking like a conch. It was approximately 250 meters long and 600 meters wide. The city wall is similar to that of Mueang Nakhon Pathom, Nakhon Ratchasima's Mueang Sema, and Chon Buri's Mueang Phaya Rae.

Wat Phra Prang Lueang (วัดพระปรางค์เหลือง)

Tambon Tha Nam Oi. This sacred is over places is over 230 years old, built around A.D. 1762 or the late Ayutthaya era. This temple is also near the ancient remains of "Mueang Bon", which was a city in the Dvaravati period, in which the Fine Arts Department found antiques and city ruins. Nowadays, ruins of moats still appear at Ban Khao Mai Den, 2 kilometers from temple.



Wat Phra Prang Lueang

From this evidence, it is known that this temple is an old civilised community of Thailand since the past. For the stupa, it is piling up of soil like a small hill.

King Rama V the Great or Phra Phutthachao Luang-“Late King”-had been to Wat Phra Prang Lueang 3 times. Each time he saw the method of Yiap Cha for curing several diseases; such as, paralysis, sprain, etc. This temple is well-known for curing with traditional herbal medicines.

To get there: Take Highway No. 32 (Bangkok-Nakhon Sawan). Head to Uthai Thani province, then turn left at the intersection before Wannarat Bridge, then go straight on for 500 meters. The temple is on the left.

Amphoe Chum Saeng Wat Koei Chai Nuea (Borommathat)

(วัดเกไชยเหนือ-บรมธาตุ)

Mu 4, Ban Pak Khlong, the area that the Yom and Nan Rivers join together, then join with the Ping River at Amphoe Mueang Nakhon Sawan. This is an ancient temple that has historical importance, with Buddha’s and Arahant’s relics in a Ceylonese Chedi (pagoda) on an octagonal base. It is supposed to have been built in the reign of King Sanphet VIII or Phrachao Suea of the Ayutthaya Kingdom. Now, the temple has collected ancient objects and set up the “Ton Nam Museum” in a Thai-style building, with glazed terracotta roof tiles and toddy palm tree pillars. The museum exhibits a collection of folk utensils, especially ceramic wares that were



Khao No-Khao Kaeo

found around the temple's pier. It shows the glory of water trading in the old times.

To get there: Take Highway No. 225 (Nakhon Sawan-Chum Saeng), 35 kilometers from the city. Then turn left to the temple.

Thai Song Dam Ban Phai Sing Community (ชุมชนชาวไทยทรงดำบ้านไผ่สิงห์)

Mu 2, Tambon Phai Sing. This area was once upland with bamboo forest and wild animals. Also a hunter named Sing, who was skilled at living in the forest, stayed in this forest as the first person. Then a Thai Song Dam couple named Phak and Choi emigrated from Ban Khok Khom, Phetchaburi province and built houses near hunter Sing to live with him and the next generation of Thai Song Dam, so the people in the village were increasing accordingly.

Therefore, the villagers called the village according to the topography and the discoverer; Ban Phai Ta Sing until now. The identities of the village are the language, clothing, food, type of habitats, customs and traditions, and rites. This is one of the interesting ethnic groups. For more information, please contact the Koei Chai Sub-district Administration Organisation Tel. 0 5628 2784 or Community Development Office of Chum Saeng Tel. 0 5628 2794.

To get there: It is 35 kilometers from Amphoe Mueang Nakhon Sawan. Use Highway No. 225 Nakhon Sawan-Chum Saeng.

Amphoe Banphot Phisai

Khao No-Khao Kaeo (เขาน้อย - เขาน้ำแ้ว)

is located in Tambon Ban Daen, on Highway 1 or Phahon Yothin Road (Nakhon Sawan-



Wat Pa Siriwatthanawisut

Kamphaeng Phet route), around 45 kilometers from the town of Nakhon Sawan or around 18 kilometers from the Banphot Phisai District Office. Khao No is a limestone hill and Wat Khao No is located at the foot of the hill. A staircase leads the way up to the hilltop where good views can be seen. At the entrance of a cave before the staircase lies a giant reclining Buddha image. Once on a royal visit along the Ping River, King Rama V stayed overnight here. Later, the province established a statue of King Rama V as a memorial of his visit. There are troops of monkeys at the foot of the hill. They wait for feed from visitors. At the evening, flights of bats living in the cave fly to feed; they look like a long black line painted in the sky.

Amphoe Tha Tako

Wat Pa Siriwatthanawisut (วัดป่าสิริวัฒนวิสุทธิ์)

of H.R.H. Princess Galyani Vadhana, 99 Mu 2 on Khao Khok Phen, Tambon Thamnop. This has been the first and the only personal temple of H.R.H. Princess Galyani Vadhana as of 12 June, 2007. The attraction is the appearance of the temple that was built in a royal ship shape full of the philosophy of dharma, named Ratchayan Nawa Thikhayu Mongkhon. Moreover there are a Bodh Gaya Chedi and Si Maharat Chedi. These chedis are different from the usual ones. Inside the Chedis were applied to be a historical hall with 3 floors: the first floor is Nakkharat Palace used for practicing dharma. The second floor is divided into 2 parts: the first part is the Maharat room where bronze statues of 8 great kings



Chansen Ancient City and Chansen Museum

were placed, the second part is a historical room and the third floor is a pagoda with a height of 12 meters where Buddha's relics, Phra Phuttha Kanchanaphisek and other Buddha statues are placed. For more information, please contact Tel. 08 1834 7881 (the abbot).

To get there: It is 278 kilometers from Bangkok. Use Highway No. 32, pass the In Buri Intersection and keep to the left to use the elevated road to Amphoe Tak Fa. Then turn left into Highway No. 0058 and go for another 5 kilometers Turn left again.

Amphoe Takhli

Chansen Ancient City and Chansen Museum (เมืองโบราณจันเสน และ พิพิธภัณฑ์จันเสน)

are located at Mu 2, Tambon Chansen. It was

presumed that Chansen had been a city in the Dvaravati period. In the area of the city, a moat with an earth mound was formed in the shape of a rectangle with curved corners. The surrounding moat was around 20 meters wide. At present, it is seen as a low area holding water, but with some evident traces of the old moat. The city is around 800 meters long and 700 meters wide, covering an area of over 300 rais. Since the interior ground of the moat is higher than the exterior area, the high land is called 'Khok' Chansen by villagers.

Many ancient objects were excavated in the city. Those made of pottery included votive tablets of the Buddha image, figurines, lamps, etc. Stone artefacts were lotus bases, wheels of law, and polished stone axes. There were

also those made of metal including lead or tin earrings, and bronze spear blades. Presently, all the artefacts have been kept in the Chansen Museum (พิพิธภัณฑ์จันเสน) at Wat Chansen. The museum is open every day from 09.00 a.m.-04.00 p.m. For admission on weekdays, contact can be made to the temple. A guide service by voluntary youths from Wat Chansen School and Chansen Eng Suwan Anuson School to tour the ancient city and the museum is available. For more information, call Tel. 0 5633 9115-6.

Furthermore, the Ban Chansen Group of Females uses a loom to weave cloth in the temple compound and a sales center has been established here for their products which are mostly cotton, Chansen Mudmi-styled tie-dyed cloth, and cloth with tie-dyed patterns.

To get there: From Bangkok, take Highway 32 and turn left to In Buri (Highway 11). Turn right to Highway 3196 and turn right at Wat Chansen's entrance sign for another 2 kilometers. Cross a train track and turn left into the temple.

To get there: From Nakhon Sawan, take Highway 32 toward Chai Nat for around 52 kilometers. Turn left to Highway 1 toward Amphoe Takhli for around 7 kilometers. Turn right to Highway 3196 for around 28 kilometers and turn right again before a train track for another 1 kilometer.

Wat Chong Khae (วัดช่องแค)

Mu 1, Tambon Chong Khae, was built around 1915 by Luangpho Phrom Thawaro, the monk master from Ayutthaya, after making a pilgrimage at Ban Chong Khae. While he was meditating in the cave, he had a sudden insight. So he built the temple and gave as a treasure of Buddhism. Now disciples have brought his non-decaying dead body for believers to worship.

To get there: From Bangkok, use Highway No. 32, turn left to the In Buri (Highway No. 11). Turn left to Highway No. 3196 along Khlong Chonlaprathan to K.M. 18. Then turn right to Wat Chong Khae.

Tham Phet-Tham Thong Forest Park (วนอุทยานถ้ำเพชร-ถ้ำทอง)

Tambon Takhli, 10 kilometers from the district office, situated at Khao Chon Duea which is a forest alternating with a limestone mountain. There is a nature study route and there are around 70 caves on the mountain; such as, Tham Daowadueng in the north with a 400-500 visitor capacity chamber and air passages above. Tham Chaopho Suea, Tham Wiman Loi, Tham Maha Pho Thong, and Tham Prakai Phet are in the west with a 50 meters depth, with 5 big chambers and stalagmites and stalactites shapes; such as, dolphin and Chinese Great Wall. Tham Pradap Phet is in the south with 4 chambers and light-brown to white-cream stalagmites and stalactites, brilliant like a diamond. Tham Wang Khaimuk is in the south with a dark brown, light brown to white-cream stalagmites and stalactites with 3 chambers decorated with calcite formations, sparkling like a palace, with stairs to the cave.

To get there: By car: from Bangkok, use the Asia Highway. Go right to Amphoe Takhli and follow Phahon Yothin Road and pass Amphoe Takhli to Amphoe Tak Fa. Between kilometer markers 248, there is a paved road around the curve. Turn left from Phahon Yothin Road and go for another 200 meters.

By train: Take the north line from Bangkok to Chiang Mai. Get off at Ban Takhli Railway Station. Then take a bus or taxi to Tham Phet-



Wat Tham Phon Sawan

Tham Thong for 12 kilometers. For further information, please contact the Tham Phet-Tham Thong Forest Park, Tel. 0 5622 1140, 0 5623 1416, www.dnp.go.th, E-mail: reserve@dnp.go.th.

Amphoe Nong Bua

Wat Nong Klap (วัดหนองกล้วย)

76, Mu 3, Tambon Nong Klap, was built in 1820 or the reign of King Rama II. Luangpho Doem's bronze statue that is actual size was placed here. He was a sacred monk master and the

villagers praised him to be a god of the city of 4 tributaries (Si Khwae). There is also the Wat Nong Klap Museum that has collected many ancient objects; such as, Buddha statues from several eras, blue-and-white Chinaware, ancient Khoi books (Thai scriptures made of pulp from trees of the family Uricaceae) and ancient household utensils.

Amphoe Tak Fa

Wat Tham Phon Sawan (วัดถ้ำพรสวรรค์)

is located in Tambon Lam Phayon on an asphalt



Mueang Kao Wesali

road, 105 kilometres from the town of Nakhon Sawan, or at K.M. 224 on Highway 1 (Tak Fa-Khok Samrong) on the left side, around 10 kilometers from the Tak Fa District Office. It was a dense jungle. Nowadays, Buddhist devote themselves and donate money to manage the area to be an ecology site properly.

Amphoe Phaisali

Mueang Kao Wesali (เมืองเก่าเวสาลี)

This old city was surveyed by the Fine Arts

Department in 1968. The city plan was rectangular with curved corners. There were double enclosure earth walls, having an in-between moat of approximately 700 meters long and 500 meters wide. Presumably, the city was built in the Dvaravati period. A community was settled on a basin with flowing water. Evidence from the excavation in 1996, ancient monuments to the east of the city were in the late Ayutthaya style of art, consisting of the Ubosot (ordination hall), Mondop (square

building), Wihan (image hall), and Chedi (pagoda). The study of the archaeological soil layers identified that a community had existed before the old city of Wesali was established. The community was here since the late pre-historical period and developed into the one with a moat and mound in the Dvaravati period. The city of Wesali was a small outpost of the Kingdom of Lawo in Suvarnabhumi land. Ruins of ancient things were found, such as Phra Prang (corn-shaped pagoda), a library building, and a Buddha image of ancient Khmer craftsmanship. During 557-857, the Khmer people were in power and flourished in Suvarnabhumi and other independent states at that time; namely, Khotrabun, Yonok, and Dvaravati. The Kingdom of Lawo became the Khmer capital. Wesali was built in that period and was a city of the same age as Sukhothai, Nakhon Yonok, O-kha Buri and Si Thep; all of them were established as outpost cities of the Kingdom of Lawo.

Later, Wesali was ruled by the Kingdom of Sukhothai and left deserted for around 400 years. In 1656, King Narai the Great the 28th king of the Ayutthaya Kingdom, renovated the city of Lawo as another capital and renamed it 'Lopburi.' He considered that major towns in conflict in the North would not be in peace easily since they were backed by Burma. Lying on a basin that was good for rice farming as well as a strategic point to set up an outpost to protect the kingdom from enemies in the North, the city of Wesali was, therefore, restored.

To get there: From Amphoe Tak Fa, take Highway 3330 and turn right between K.M. 27 and K.M. 28 to follow the Ban Nong Phai-Ban Khok Charoen route. At the first curve, go up for

around 1 kilometre. The city of Wesali is on the right.

Lord Buddha's Footprint (รอยพระพุทธรบาท)

It features a piece of greenish carved slate. Presumably, the footprint was built in the reign of King Lithai in the Sukhothai period. According to records, the footprint was invited from the Ayutthaya Kingdom during the reign of King Narai the Great, with some people having been assigned to re-build the city of Wesali. The footprint was enshrined on a hilltop. A Wihan (image hall) was later constructed to cover the hilltop. This place has become the location of Wat Phra Phutthabat in Tambon Samrong Chai nowadays.

Phrakhru Nimutphatthanathon, the present abbot, discovered another footprint in the temple area. It was imprinted on a piece of stone and covered by a Mondop (square building). The Lord Buddha's relics were contained in the Mondop's top. This Mondop also won an award for outstanding architecture from the Association of Siamese Architects (ASA) in 1994. An area around the path where visitors walk to pay homage to the Lord Buddha's relics was presumed to have been the base of an old pagoda.

To get there: Take the same way to Mueang Kao (the Ban Nong Phai-Ban Khok Charoen route). Wat Phra Putthabat is around 5 kilometers after a junction to Mueang Kao.

Wat Pho Prasat Archaeological Site

(แหล่งโบราณคดีวัดโพธิ์ประสาท)

is located in Tambon Pho Prasat. It was excavated by the Fine Arts Department during 1976-1993. Metal and pottery utensils

of an ancient community dated back to the late pre-historical period were found here. The community had developed into the one with a moat and mound in the Dvaravati period. Metal utensils excavated here were over 2,000 years old; for example, ancient spear heads in the art of a pre-historical period. Pottery including pots, lamps, spindle whorls, etc., as well as ornaments, such as shell bracelets, were in the art of the Dvaravati period around the 7th-11th century.

To get there: From Amphoe Phaisali, take Highway 3330 and turn right at the Ban Pho Prasat security box between K.M. 9-8.

Pa Phaisali (ป่าไพศาลี)

It is a forest on the Soi Dao range in the national forest reserves of Pa Khao Khok, Pa Khao Lom Nang, and Pa Khao Soi Dao, covering an area of around 38,000 rai. The landscape features high and steep mountains with the highest being 558 meters. The forest includes areas in three provinces; namely, Nakhon Sawan, Phetchabun, and Lop Buri. There is beautiful nature and natural attractions, such as Namtok Sap Sombun in the 100-year-old arboretum, Namtok Sap Yai, the mountaintop of Soi Dao in the district of Ban Khao Khiao, etc. The forested area comprises mixed deciduous forest, deciduous dipterocarp forest, dry evergreen forest, and savanna. Thus, there is a diversity of ecosystems. It has also become wildlife habitats, as well as a beautiful venue for a nature study. Viewpoints on the mountaintop offer a panoramic view. There is a camping site on the mountaintop of Soi Dao to admire the impressive sunrise and sunset. During the cool season, the cold weather is ideally suited for visitors who love a challenge.

There are nature study trails from Namtok Sap Sombun to Namtok Sap Yai, as part of ecotourism for visitors to learn and get various experiences, as well as admire the beauty of nature. The trails cover a range of distance from 7-15 kilometers, and take 1-3 days for trekking subject to visitors' demand. The appropriate period for visiting is during July-December. For more information, contact the 100-years-old arboretum, Mu 6, Tambon Wang Khoi, Amphoe Phaisali.

Luangpho Dam Buddhist Monument

(พุทธศาสนสถานหลวงพ่อดำ)

Luangpho Dam is a Buddha image enshrined in Wat Sa Thale, Tambon Khok Duea. The Fine Arts Department presumed that the image was built in the Sukhothai period and over 700 years old. Initially, three Buddha images were found in the forest by villagers. At present, only one of them is left and called Luangpho Dam Wat Sa Thale.

To get there: From Amphoe Nong Bua, take Highway 11 and turn left to Highway 3004. Drive on for around 8 kilometers and turn left at the entrance to Wat Khok Duea for around 2 kilometer.

Note: For more information on tourism attractions in Amphoe Phaisali, contact the Tourist Information Center, Administration Section, Amphoe Phaisali, Tel. 0 5625 9272, 0 5635 2133

Amphoe Mae Wong

Mae Wong National Park (อุทยานแห่งชาติแม่วงก์)

It covers areas in two provinces; namely, Kamphaeng Phet and Nakhon Sawan. It is one of the most abundant forested areas of the Western Forest spreading from Tak



Mae Wong National Park

to Kanchanaburi. The park has an area of around 558,750 rais. To the north, it borders the Khlong Lan National Park in Kamphaeng Phet. To the south, it connects to the Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary in Uthai Thani, and to the west, it borders the Umphang Wildlife Sanctuary in Tak. It was declared a national park on 14 September 1987.

Most of the forests in the park are mixed

deciduous forest, evergreen forest, and deciduous dipterocarp forest. There are many important and valuable species of plants, such as teak, Pradu, Makha Mong, Yang Daeng, Teng, Rang, etc. Rare wildlife can also be seen, such as wild elephant, gaur, tiger, deer, barking deer, bear, marbled cat, and birds of more than 305 species from 53 families. Some bird species can only be found in a few places in Thailand,



Chong Yen

such as crested king fisher, Rufous-necked hornbill, white-rumped shama, green-eared barbet, long-tailed broadbill, etc. The best time for a visit is in the cool season during November to February.

There are many attractions in the park. Most of them are located in the area of Kamphaeng Phet province near the headquarters, such as Chong Yen where the weather is very cool throughout the year. This is also an important venue for bird-watching. Rare birds found here are Rufous-necked hornbill, Burmese yuhina, long-tailed broadbill, greater yellownape, etc. Other attractions include Kaeng Pha Nang Khoi, Namtok Nang Nuan, Kaeng Lan Nok Yung, Bo Nam Un, viewpoints, etc.



Namtok Mae Krasa



Namtok Mae Rewa

Attractions located in the area of Nakhon Sawan province are as follows:-

Namtok Mae Rewa or Namtok Mae Liwa
(น้ำตกแม่เฒาหรือน้ำตกแม่ริ้วา)

is around 100 meters high. This five-tiered waterfall has water flowing almost around the year. It is accessible on foot. A round trip takes about 3-4 days.

Namtok Mae Krasa (น้ำตกแม่กระสา)

is a nine-tiered waterfall with a height of 900 meters. It receives water from streams flowing along forested areas in the upper part of the Thanon Thong Chai range. The waterfall is located around 30 kilometers from the park headquarters. It is accessible on foot. A round trip takes about 3-4 days.

Namtok Mae Ki (น้ำตกแม่กิ๊)

is located in the same area as Namtok Mae Rewa and Namtok Mae Krasa. It has originated from the Thanon Thong Chai range. It is accessible on foot. A round trip takes about 3-4 days.

Note: To get to each of the waterfalls, contact must be made in advance to guiding officials of the park.

Mae Wong Whitewater Rafting (ล่องแก่งแม่วังค์)

Difficulty is at the levels 2-3. It is available at the Mo Wo 4 (Mae Rewa) Ranger Station of the Mae Wong National Park. The raft will go along very beautiful curves of the Mae Wong River to end up at the Lan Nok Yung rapids in the area of the ranger station. The raft takes

one and a half hours to cover a distance of around 7 kilometers. The ranger station has accommodation and a camping site on offer for visitors. For more information, contact the Mo Wo 4 (Mae Rewa) Ranger Station of the Mae Wong National Park Tel. 08 1283 5474

Accommodation and Facilities are available at the park headquarters. For more information, contact the Mae Wong National Park on the Khlong Lan-Umphang Road, Kilometer 65, Amphoe Khlong Lan, Kamphaeng Phet, Tel. 0 5671 9010-1, or the Department of National Park, Wildlife and Flora, Tel. 0 2561 0777, or www.dnp.go.th.

To get there: There are two routes:-

1. From Nakhon Sawan, take Highway 1072 (Nakhon Sawan-Lat Yao-Khlong Lan), and switch to Highway 1117 (Khlong Lan-Umphang) to access the park headquarters at K.M. 69.
2. From Bangkok, take the Bangkok-Nakhon Sawan-Khong Wilai-Khlong Lan route and change to Highway 1117 (Khlong Lan-Umphang) to reach the park headquarters. A total distance from Bangkok to the Mae Wong National Park is about 386 kilometers.

Amphoe Chum Ta Bong

Thung Hin Thoen (ทุ่งหินเทิน)

is located at Wat Thung Hin Thoen, Mu 5, Tambon Pang Sawan. It features groups of giant overlapping boulders scattered around the area. Some rocks form an amazing position by means of sitting on a tiny space over another boulder. This is considered a natural stone park of unusual beauty.

To get there: From Nakhon Sawan, take Highway 3504. An entrance to the temple is on the left between K.M. 24-25.

EVENTS & FESTIVALS

Chaopho-Chaomae Pak Nam Pho Procession (งานประเพณีแห่เจ้าพ่อ-เจ้าแม่ปากน้ำโพ)

It is a traditional fair passed down from ancestors of Thais of Chinese origin who have lived in the town of Nakhon Sawan. Held every year during the Chinese New Year around January-February, the fair features processions of dragons, lions, Goddess (Chao Mae) Kwan Yin, Lo Kow, angels, deities and other performances to go along main roads in the Municipality of Mueang Nakhon Sawan. A procession of golden dragons of Nakhon Sawan is very famous for its beauty and exciting parade & shows attracts a number of visitors each year.

Long Boat Races for Royal Cups (ประเพณีแข่งเรือยาวชิงถ้วยพระราชทานฯ)

is held during the end of the Buddhist Lent on the Chao Phraya River. A merit-making fair is held in front of Nakhon Sawan's City Hall for visitors and local people to pay homage to and cover Buddha images with gold leaf. Buddhist temples by or next to the river will bring their long boats to join the races as a manner to show unity and ability of their oarsmen.

Observing Evening Stars, Watching

Morning Birds (เย็นดูดาว เช้าดูนก)

is held during December-January at Bueng Boraphet. There are birds migrate from the cold climate seeking warm weather at Bueng Boraphet. The activities include observing sky's activities, astronomy exhibition, as well as knowledgeable lecturer to explain interested party on the object. There are boats and guides to take tourists to watch birds around Bueng Boraphet. Tel. 0 5627 4524 www.bungboraped.net



Chaopho-Chaomae Pak Nam Pho Procession

LOCAL PRODUCTS AND SOUVENIRS

Amphoe Mueang

Khanom Aroi (ขนมอโรย) 9/1 Mu 10, Phahon Yothin Road (K.M. 244.5 from Bangkok), Ban Nong Tako, Tambon Nong Krot, Tel. 0 5622 5490 (Chinese pastry stuffed with bean and salty yolk, Moji pastry).

Chan Suwan (จันทร์สุวรรณ) 314/4 Sawan Withi Road, Tel. 0 5622 1925, 0 5631 1487.

Chula Bakery (จุฬาเบเกอรี่) 27-29-31 Mekkhala Road, Tel. 0 5621 3828 (Fresh milk Chinese pastry stuffed with durian cake and salty yolk, Moji pastry stuffed with bean and salty yolk, or pandan custard).

Chun Peng (จุนเป้ง) 25 Soi Erawan, Wetsuwan Road, Tel. 0 5622 2266, 0 5622 4772 (Preserved fruits in syrup).

Ban Sakun Dao (บ้านสกุลดาว) 507-509 Kosi Road, Tel. 0 5622 7996 (Milk or butter Chinese pastry, Moji pastry stuffed with bean and salty yolk, durian cake and salty yolk, or taro and salty yolk).

Mae Kulap (แม่กุหลาบ) 105/7 Mu 15 (Talat Nong Ben), Tambon Nong Kradon, Tel. 0 5629 6119, 0 5629 6120, 0 5629 6327 (Chinese pastry stuffed with bean and coconut meat in five scents, Moji pastry stuffed with crispy rice sweets and cashew nuts, or Miang (sweet crispy coconut), three-flavoured coated peanuts).



Mochi

Watthanaphon (วัดนพ) 1319/10-14 Asian Highway, Tel. 0 5622 6136 (Chinese pastry stuffed with red bean and salty yolk, durian cake and salty yolk, or bean and salty yolk, Moji pastry in twelve flavours.

Nipa (นิภา) 300 Mu 3 Tambon Nong Kradon Tel. 08 1953 4348.

Big Boss (บิ๊กบอส) 96/34 Phahonyothin Road, Tel. 0 5622 1417, 0 5622 1625.

Mochi M. M. (โมจิ เอ็ม เอ็ม) 23/23 Mu 10 Tambon Bang Mueang, Tel. 0 5627 6256, 08 1533 2600.

Chitralada Royal Project Shop (ร้านจำหน่ายสินค้าโครงการส่วนพระองค์สวนจิตรลดา) 300 Mu 3 Tambon Nong Kradon, Tel. 08 1533 1214, 08 1953 8348.

OTOP Center (ศูนย์แสดงและจำหน่ายสินค้า OTOP) 605-8 Mu 10 Tambon Nakhon Sawantok (in the bus terminal) Tel. 0 5637 1803.

Ban Mon Pottery (เครื่องปั้นดินเผาบ้านมอญ) Mu 1 Tambon Ban Kaeng Tel. 0 5636 2091

Amphoe Kao Liao

Mae Amphai (แม่อำไผ) Nakhon Sawan-Phitsanulok Road, Tel. 0 5622 6456 (Chinese pastry stuffed with bean and salty yolk, Moji pastry).

Amphoe Takhli

Coconut Shell Products from the 3rd Hua Khao Community (ผลิตภัณฑ์กะลามะพร้าวชุมชนหัวเขาที่ ๓) 19 Soi Maliwan Tambon Takhli, Tel. 08

9860 1891, 08 9568 0198

Ban Chan Sen Tie-dyed Fabric Weaving Group (กลุ่มสตรีทอผ้ามัดหมี่บ้านจันเสน) inside wat Chan Sen, Mu 1 Tambon Chan Sen, Tel. 0 5633 9116, 08 9639 4976

INTERESTING ACTIVITIES

Golf Course

Chira Prawat Camp (ค่ายจิรประวัติ) is located in Amphoe Mueang Nakhon Sawan. The Chira Prawat golf course with 18 holes and 72 par is open for outsiders. For more information, call Tel: 0 5625 5551, daily from 08.30 a.m.-05.00 p.m. Furthermore, a mountain bike field is available together with a rental service of mountain bikes, and a basic introduction tip on how to ride is provided by official staff. For enquiries, call Tel. 0 5625 5141. Inside the camp, the Mo Tho Bo 31 Museum (พิพิธภัณฑน์ มทบ. ๓๑) displays ancient weapons, pictures of historic military events, etc. More activities are tower jumping and cliff climbing. For further details, contact the Chira Prawat Camp Tel: 0 5625 5348 during office hours: 08.30 a.m.-04.30 p.m.

To get there: From Bangkok, take Highway 32. It is around 240 kilometers on the left.

Spa

Busabawadee Spa (บุษบาเวดี สปา) 2nd floor Rattawet Hospital Tel. 0 5621 0150, open weekday 10.00 a.m.-09.00 p.m., weekend 09.00 a.m.-09.00 p.m.)

To get there: From Dechatiwong Bridge, turn right at the intersection, go straight on Sawan Withi Road for 1 kilometer. Then turn left to Atthakawi Road for another 800 meters. It will be on the right.

Grand Hill Spa (แกรนด์ ฮิลล์ สปา) 6th floor,
Grand Hill Resort & Spa Hotel Tel. 0 5631 0845-
8 ext. 601

EXAMPLES OF TOUR PROGRAMMES

Tour Programmes for Ecotourism and Bird-watching

Day 1

- 08.00 a.m. - Depart from Bangkok.
- 11.30 a.m. - Arrive in Nakhon Sawan.
- 12.00 a.m. - Have lunch in Nakhon Sawan.
- 1.30 p.m. - Cruise along the Ping River to observe the local way of life and disembark at Wat Kriangkrai Klang to admire mural paintings (A bus waits at the temple to continue the trip).
- 03.30 p.m. - Visit the Bueng Boraphet Aquarium and The Freshwater Fishery Station.
- 05.30 p.m. - Check in at the Bueng Boraphet Waterfowl Park.
- 06.00 p.m. - Have dinner.
- 07.00 p.m. - Learn how to use binoculars and be educated on species of bird by the Bueng Boraphet Bird-watching Club.

Day 2

- 06.30 a.m. - Get on a boat to see lotus flowers in the morning and practise using binoculars to watch birds taking their morning meal in the Bueng Boraphet.
- 08.30 a.m. - Have breakfast.
- 09.30 a.m. - Proceed to Khao Kop, Wat Khao Woranat Banphot to see the Lord

Buddha's footprint, the pagoda from the Sukhothai period where the Lord Buddha's relics have been enshrined, and a scenic view of the town of Nakhon Sawan.

- 11.00 a.m. - Buy souvenirs of Nakhon Sawan.
- 12.00 a.m. - Have lunch.
- 01.30 p.m. - Leave for Bangkok.
- 05.00 p.m. - Arrive in Bangkok.

FACILITIES IN NAKHON SAWAN Accommodations

(The room rates mentioned in this brochure may be changed. Please ask for current information from each hotel when making reservation.)

Amphoe Mueang Nakhon Sawan

Aramis (อารามิส) 288/20 Sawanwithi road, Tambon Pak Nam Pho, Tel. 0 5622 2699 www.aramistic.com, E-mail: aramistic@hotmail.com, 60 rooms: 1,290-3,000 Baht

Anodat (อนดาต) 479 Kosi Road, Tel. 0 5622 1844-8, 0 5631 2585, Fax 0 5622 1848, 120 rooms: 360-450 Baht

Asia Nakhon Sawan (เอเชีย นครสวรรค์) 1017/4 Mu 9 Tambon Nakornsawan Tok, Tel. 0 5637 2222, www.asianakhonsawanhotel.com, 57 rooms: 550-600 Baht

Bang Rak Resort (บางรักรีสอร์ท) 234/201 Mu 10 Tambon Nakornsawan Tok, Tel. 08 4506 8112 www.bangrakresort.com, 49 rooms: 490-550 Baht

Ban Ton Mai Resort (บ้านต้นไม้อริสอร์ท) 55 Mu 7 Tambon Nakornsawan Tok, Tel. 0 5624 5543, 26 rooms: 400-800 Baht

Ban Luk Mu (บ้านลูกหมู) 72 Mu 10 Matuli Road, Tel. 0 5637 2373-6, 45 rooms, 350-450 Baht

Ban Suan Resort (บ้านสวน รีสอร์ท) 1016/175-178 Mu 9 Tambon Nakornsawan Tok, Tel: 0 5633 3400-3, 0 5622 2369 Fax 0 5633 3399, 65 rooms: 600-1,200 Baht

Beverly Hills Park (เบเวอร์ลี่ ฮิลล์ ปาร์ค) 156/4 Mu 13 Ammarin Withi Road, Tambon Wat Sai, Tel. 0 5633 6809-10, 0 5621 6394-6, www.bvypark.com, 102 rooms: 500-700 Baht

Bonitochino (โบนิโต้ ชิโนส์) 314/29 Sawanwithi Road, Tambon Pak Nam Pho, Tel. 0 5622 2277, 0 5622 3398-9, 79 rooms: 950-5,300 Baht

Chanya Guesthouse (ชาญญาเกสต์เฮาส์) 876/25-26 Mu 9 Tambon Nakornsawan-Tok Tel. 0 5633 4350, 12 rooms: 450-480 Baht

Garden Sweet Resort (การ์เดน สวีท รีสอร์ท) 19/9 Mu 10 Tambon Wat Sai, Tel. 0 5635 5533, 0 5635 5664, 50 rooms: 590-1,800 Baht

Green View Resort (กรีนวิว รีสอร์ท) 332 Mu 3 Tambon Nakornsawan Tok, Tel. 0 5633 2113, 19 rooms: 450-750 Baht

Grand Vissanu Hotel (แกรนด์วิษณุนครสวรรค์) 26-28 Attha Kawi Road, Tel. 0 5621 3067-8, www.grandvissanu.com, 120 rooms: 300-1,600 Baht

Grand Hill Resort and Spa (แกรนด์ฮิลล์ รีสอร์ทแอนด์สปา) 31/42 Mu 10 Phitsanulok-Nakornsawan Road, Tel. 0 5631 0845-8, www.grandhillresort.net, 68 rooms: 1,200-5,500 Baht

Lelawadee Home (เลิลาดี โฮม) 57/67 Daowadueng Road, Tambon Pak Nam Pho, Tel. 0 5637 2411-3 www.lelawadeehome.com, 21 rooms: 450-850 Baht

Mai Hom Resort (ไม้หอม รีสอร์ท) 112/370 Daowadung Road, Tel. 0 5622 0648-9, 0 5637 2244-5, 137 rooms: 450-900 Baht

P.A. Place (พี.เอ.เพลส) 276/4 Sawan Withi Road, Tel. 0 5631 2298, 78 rooms: 390-500 Baht

P.A. Ville (พี.เอ. วิลล์) 75/61 Sawan Withi road, Tambon Pak Nam Pho, Tel. 0 5631 2188, 08 0509 2888 www.pavillehotel.com, 78 rooms: 490-520 Baht

Pen Nueng (เพ็นนึ่ง) 249/7-8 Sawan Withi Road, Tel. 0 5622 1763, 0 5622 2462, 0 5631 2731, 50 rooms: 320-550 Baht

Phanakap Resort (พนาทรัพย์ รีสอร์ท) 32/1 Mu 4 Tambon Takian Luan, Tel. 0 5635 8211, 08 9704 5036 www.panagarp.com, 13 rooms: 700-3,500 Baht

Phiman (พิมาน) 605/244 Ekmahachai Road, Nakhon Sawan Department Store, Tel. 0 5631 2217-36, 284 rooms: 800-10,000 Baht

Rachawadi Resort (ราชาวดี รีสอร์ท) 1141/16 Mu 10 Daowadueng Road, Tel. 0 5631 3742-3 www.rachavadeeresort.com, 70 rooms: 390-600 Baht

Royal View Resort (รอยัล วิว รีสอร์ท) 64 Mu 7 Tambon Wat Sai, Tel. 0 5633 4634-5, www.royalviewresorthotel.com, 18 rooms: 700 Baht

Sak Thong Resort (สักทอง รีสอร์ท) 39 Mu 7 Nakhon Sawan-Kamphaeng Phet Road, Tel. 08 6210 2233, 24 rooms: 400-2,500 Baht

Ton Nam (ตันน้ำ) 398 Nakhon Sawan Rajabhat University, Sawan Withi Road, Tel. 0 5688 2520, 0 5621 9100 ext. 4100, 25 rooms: 490-550 Baht

Tuekthai Apartment and Hotel (ตึกไทย อพาร์ทเมนต์ แอนด์ โฮเทล) 86/198 Daoduang, Tambon Pak Nam Pho, Tel. 0 5631 1155-8, 36 rooms: 590 Baht

Watchara (วัชร) 1016/10 Phahon Yothin Road, Tel. 0 5622 2263-4, 0 5633 4072-3, 111 rooms: 200-550 Baht

Wisanu Inn (วิษณุ อินน์) 217 Matuli Road, Tel. 0 5622 2449, 44 rooms: 390-550 Baht

Withi Thep (วิถีเทพ) 159/1 Sawan Withi Road, Tel. 0 5622 2733, 0 5622 2738, 0 5622 2705, 79 rooms: 320-1,000 Baht

Amphoe Takhli

Fah Sai Resort (ฟ้าใส รีสอร์ท) 2058 Soi Ruam Jai, Phahon Yothin Road, Tambon Takhli, Tel. 0 5626 4300, 08 9962 5700, 34 rooms: 350-500 baht

Pimpthucha Country Resort (พิมพ์ชูดาคันทร รีสอร์ท) 151/1 Mu 9 Inburi-Takfa, Tel. 08 1489 2604 www.pimpudchacountryresort.com, 13 houses: 1,000-1,800 Baht

Sumeree Mansion (สุเมรี แมนชั่น) 458 Mu 4 Phahon Yothin Road, Tambon Takhli, Tel. 0 5631 5444, 0 5631 5678 Fax 0 5689 3097, 44 rooms: 200-500 Baht

Ton Sai (ตันไทร) 68-72/1 Phahon Yothin Road, Tambon Takhli, Tel. 0 5626 2093, 0 5626 2388, 26 rooms: 380-420 Baht

Amphoe Chumsaeng

Kaeo Chai (แก้วชัย) 19-21 Saeng Sasithon Road, Tel. 05628 2211, 15 rooms: 120-220 Baht

Amphoe Phayuha Khiri

Country Lake Nature Lodge (Ban Rim Bueng) (คันทรี่ เลค เนเจอร์ ลอดจ์ (บ้านริมบึง) 75 Mu 3 Tambon Nam Song, Tel. 0 5620 5205-6, Bangkok Office Tel. 0 2641 6067, www.countrylake.net, 30 rooms: 1,200 Baht

Amphoe Kork Phra

Suan Kaset Nanthana Resort (สวนเกษตร นันทนา รีสอร์ท) 34/2 Mu 6 Tambon Bang Pamung, Tel. 0 5620 2109-10, 08 9271 0456, 24 rooms: 2,000 Baht

Amphoe Mae Poen

Resort Mo Chang Yai (รีสอร์ท หมอช้างใหญ่) 185 Mu 5 Tambon Mae Poen, 5 rooms: 300-1,000 Baht, 23 Tents 100/person/night

Restaurants

Amphoe Mueang Nakhon Sawan

Ban I san (บ้านอีสาน) 119/12 Mu 4 Tambon Nakhon Sawan Tok, Nakhon Sawan-Krok Phra Road, Tel. 0 5633 1190

Ban Na (บ้านนา) 919/1 Phahonyothin Road, Tel. 0 5622 2915

Ban Suan Resort (บ้านสวน รีสอร์ท) 1016/175-178 Mu 9 Tambon Nakhon Sawan Tok, Tel. 0 5633 3400-3

Cha Mu Chum 3 (จำหมูจุ่ม ๓) 2/7 Mu 1 Nakhon Sawan-Krok Phra Road, Tel. 0 5633 0375

Chao Phraya Coffee Shop (เจ้าพระยา คอฟฟี่ชอป) 60/64 Soi Makkawan Matuli Road, Tel. 0 5622 2008

Coffee Shop Phiman Hotel (คอฟฟี่ชอป โรงแรมพิมาน) 605/244 Mu 10 Ekmahachai Road, Tel. 0 5622 8201-10, 0 5631 2222

Fairly Menu (แฟร์รี่ เมนู) (Fairly Land Department Store), Tel. 0 5622 8262

Hong Fa (หงส์ฟ้า) 66/3-5 Attha Kawi Road, Tel. 0 5621 4121-2, 0 5621 4388, 0 5621 4588

Kanda (กานดา) 163/27-28 Matuli Road, Behind Nakhon Sawan Hospital, Tel. 0 5622 2737

Khrua Chali (ครัวชาลี) Opposite to Nakhon Sawan Kindergarten, Kosi Tai Road, Tel. 0 5633 1502

Khrua Khun Chit (ครัวคุณจิต) 625/1 Mu 10 Phahon Yothin Road, Tel. 0 5622 3688

Ko Yi (โกยี่) 96/13 Mu 9 Tambon Nakhon Sawan Tok, Tel. 0 5622 1823, 0 5622 1485

Kung Pao 2 (กึ่งเผา ๒) 234 Mu 7 Tambon Bang Muang, Tel. 0 5623 1447-8

Lao Hong Suki (เล่าหงษ์ สุกี้) 179 Matuli Road, Tambon Paknam Pho, Tel. 0 5631 2999, 0 5631 1204

Lotus (โลตัส) 1006/3 Mu 9 Phahon Yothin Road, Tambon Sawan Tok, Tel. 0 5622 5602

Luk Chin Pla Ko Niew (ลูกชิ้นปลาโกเนี้ยว) (Tetsaban Market) 10/5 Kosi 21 Road, Tel. 0 5622 2627

Mae Prayun (แม่ประยูร) 81/14 Matuli Road, Tel. 08 1533 3747

Mae Somsri (แม่สมศรี) 96/13-14 Asia Road (opposite to Big C), Tel. 0 5622 1604

Mai Chalu (ไม้ฉลุ) 261/1-2 Sawan Withi Road, Tel. 0 5622 6379-80

Mai Son (ไม้สน) Wachara Hotel, 1016/10 Phahon Yothin Road, Tel. 0 5622 2263 ext. 3

Na Pha (หน้าผา) 88/5-6 Kosi Nuea Road, Tel. 0 5621 4629, 0 5621 3920, 08 1727 8945

Nai Ti Luk Chin Pla Krai (นายติ้ลูกชิ้นปลาทราย) 30/1 Sawan Withi Road, Tel. 0 5621 4054, 08 6928 9004

Ran Bueng Borapet 1 (ร้านบึงบอระเพ็ด ๑) near Bueng Borapet, Tel. 08 6440 5469

Ran Ruean Thong Kham (ร้านเรือนทองคำ) Nakhon Sawan-Kamphaeng Phet Road, Tel. 0 5634 5368

S and V (เอส แอนด์ วี) 68 Kosi Road, Tel. 0 5621 3838

Daowadueng Restaurant (สวนอาหารดาวดึงส์) (Wat Khiriwong), Tel. 08 6939 9001

Sai Ping Restaurant (สวนอาหารสายปิง) 26/2 Kosi Nuea Road, Tambon Wat Sai, Tel. 0 5680 2145

Thale Phao (ทะเลเผา) 255 Mu 10 Matuli Road, Tel. 0 5622 7369

Float-Rafting Restaurant

Phae A han Pla (แพอาหารปลา) Rim Nam Chao Phraya Road, opposite to the Provincial hall, Tel. 0 5622 6218, 08 1888 3298

Phae Rim Chon (แพริมชล) 253 Kosi Tai Road, Tel. 0 5622 3513

Premier (พรีเมียร์) ง.112/360 Daowadueng Road, Tel. 0 5631 2579

Ruean Phae Riverside (เรือนแพ ริเวอร์ไซด์) 61/5 Kosi Tai Road, Pom Nung Intersection, Tel. 0 5621 3674, 0 5621 3677

Si Kwae Riverside (สี่แคว ริเวอร์ไซด์) Rim Nam Chao Phraya Road, Behind Saphan Dam Market, Tel. 0 5623 1833

Amphoe Phayuha Khiri

Khrua Tha Nam Oi (ครัวท่าน้ำน้อย) 111 Mu 5 Tambon Tha Nam Oi, Tel. 0 5626 7101

Hia Ti Noi (เฮียติน้อย) 130 Mu 8 Tambon Noen Makok, Tel. 0 5634 1765

Khrua Thit Thuang (ครัวติดห้อง) 2/3 Mu 1 Tambon Tha Nam Oi, Tel. 0 5638 1000, 0 5638 1123, 08 1379 1188

Car Rental Service Bus

Cha Poem Tour (จำเพิ่มทัวร์) Nong Maew Gas Station Mu 24 Tambon Nong Don, Amphoe Mueang Nakhon Sawan, Tel. 08 1859 3877, 08 1902 7265

Chitwilai Travel (จิตวิไลไทย แทรเวล) 605/162 Mu 10 Ekmahachai Road, Tambon Nakhon Sawan Tok, Amphoe Mueang Nakhon Sawan, Tel. 0 5622 0809-10, 08 1886 9258, 08 1888 1243

Than Chit Tour (ทันจิตทัวร์) 259 Mu 10 Phahon Yothin Road, Tel. 0 5622 1107, 08 9856 5998

Van

Mr.Praphan Thanwira (คุณประพนธ์ ทัณวิระ),

Tel. 08 1886 1583

Travel Agency

Chaopraya travel 214/6 Mu 9 Sawan Withi
Road, Tambon Nakhon Sawan Tak, Amphoe
Mueang Nakhon Sawan, Tel. 08 8278 3238,
0 5688 2211

USEFUL CALLS

Provincial Public Relation	Tel. 0 5680 3554, 0 5680 3553
Provincial Office	Tel. 0 5680 3599
City Hall	Tel. 0 5680 3606
Nakhon Sawan Municipal	Tel. 0 5621 9555
Sawan Pracharak Hospital	Tel. 0 5621 9888
Nakhon Sawan Police Station	Tel. 0 5688 2626
Highway Police	Tel. 1193
Tourist Police	Tel. 1155
Meteorological Department	Tel. 1182
Telephone Enquiry	Tel. 1133



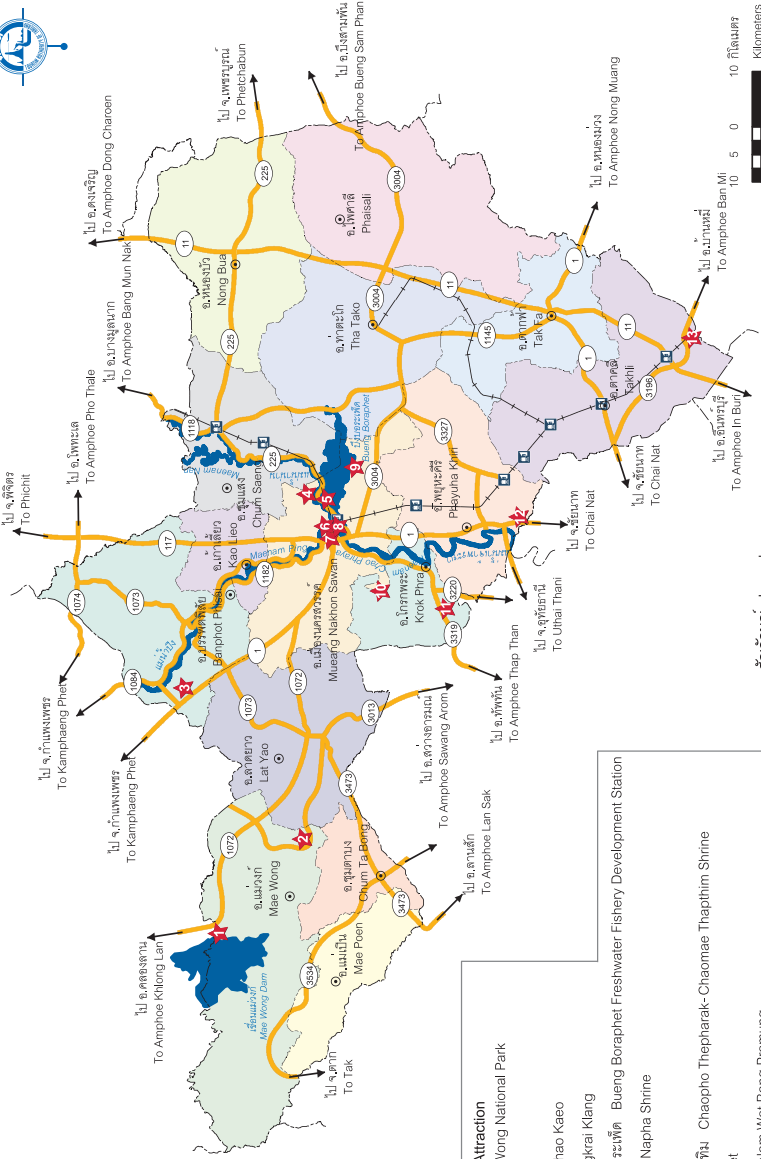
Dechatiwong Bridge

NAKHON SAWAN CITY MAP





แผนที่ท่องเที่ยวจังหวัดนครสวรรค์ NAKHON SAWAN TOURIST MAP



สัญลักษณ์

- อำเภอ (District)
- สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว (Tourist Attraction)
- สถานีรถไฟ (Railway Station)
- แม่น้ำ (River)
- ทางรถไฟ (Railway)
- ทางหลวง (Highway)
- เส้นเขตจังหวัด (Province Boundary)
- เส้นเขตอำเภอ (District Boundary)

สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว

- อุทยานแห่งชาติแม่วงก์ Mae Wong National Park
- ทุ่งหินตื้น Thung Hin Thoen
- เขื่อนเอ-เขื่อนก๊ว Khao No-Khao Kao
- วัดศรีแจ้งไกรกลาง Wat Krangkrai Klang
- สถานีพัฒนาประมงน้ำจืดเป็นพระเพ็ด Bueng Boraphet Freshwater Fishery Development Station
- ศาลเจ้าแม่หนานา Chaomae Napha Shrine
- วัดศรีวังวัด Wat Khriwong
- ศาลเจ้าพ่อเทพารักษ์-เจ้าแม่ทับทิม Chaopha Thepharak-Chaomae Thapthim Shrine
- บึงพระเพ็ด Bueng Boraphet
- ตลาดน้ำวัดบางปรุง Talat Nam Wat Bang Pramung
- ฟาร์มนกเงือกทะเล นนทบุรี Nakhon Sawan Ostrich Farm
- เมืองโบราณโคกไม้เดน Mueng Boran Khok Mai Den
- เมืองโบราณจีนแสน และพิพิธภัณฑ์พันแสน Chansen Ancient City and Chansen Museum

TAT TOURIST INFORMATION CENTERS

TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THAILAND

HEAD OFFICE

1600 Phetchaburi Road., Makkasan

Ratchathewi, Bangkok 10400

Tel. 1672, 0 2250 5500

Fax. 0 2250 5511

e-mail: info@tat.or.th

www.tourismthailand.org

Ministry of Tourism and Sports

4 Ratchadamnoen Nok Avenue, Bangkok 10100

Tel. 0 2283 1556

8.30 a.m.-4.30 p.m. everyday

TAT NAKHON SAWAN

1045/2 1-2 Class Mu 10 Nakhon Sawan-Phisanulok Road.,

Tambon Nakhon Sawan Tok, Mueang Nakhon Sawan, Nakhon Sawan 60000

Tel. 0 5622 1811-12 Fax 0 5622 1810

www.tourismthailand.org/uthaithani

E-mail: tatsawan@tat.or.th

Areas of Responsibility: Nakhon Sawan, Phichit



Chaopho-Chaomae Pak Nam Pho Procession



Information by: TAT Lop Buri

Tourist Information Division (Tel. 0 2250 5500 ext. 2141-5)

Designed & Printed by: Promotional Material Production Division
Marketing Services Department.

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January 2018

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